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same part of *Jupiter's* orbit that the planet and Comet 1889 V were in July 20, 1886. The interval between these disturbances is 107 years. The period of Comet 1889 V being about 31 years, which is not an aliquot part of 107, that comet could not have been near *Jupiter* in 1779, unless it suffered other and serious disturbances in the intervening years. Such disturbances did take place in 1827 and 1791, but they were of such a nature as to leave very serious doubts whether the comet was near *Jupiter* in 1779, a condition absolutely necessary to establishing the identity of the two comets.

Dr. POOR concludes that the vexed question of identity cannot now be answered, but we must await further observations of the comet at its reappearance in 1896. He promises in another paper to discuss the question of the disruption of the comet while in *Jupiter's* system, and of the possibility of a portion of it being permanently drawn into the system to form a new satellite.

W. W. C.

THE PARALLAX OF THE PLANETARY NEBULA DM.

+ 41°, 4004.

Dr. J. WILSING, of the Potsdam Astro-Physical Observatory, has determined the parallax of WEBB's planetary nebula DM. + 41°, 4004 by the photographic method. From June, 1892, to June, 1893, 102 exposures of eight minutes each were made on the region of the nebula. The distances of the nebula from two eleventh magnitude stars were accurately obtained from all the plates, and a combination of the data gave as the most probable value of the parallax of the nebula relative to one of the stars

$$\pi = - 0''.08;$$

and relative to the other star

$$\pi = - 0''.17.$$

The fact that the relative parallax comes out negative indicates that the distance of the nebula from our solar system is probably greater than that of the two eleventh magnitude comparison stars.

This is the first nebula parallax to be investigated photographically. Dr. WILSING's paper is published in *Astronomische Nachrichten*, No. 3190.

W. W. C.